



International QL Report

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EDITORIAL

We've been overwhelmed and gratified by the tremendous response you've given our INAUGURAL ISSUE. "IQLR" is being read in AUSTRALIA, BELIZE, CANADA, FRANCE, GERMANY, ISRAEL, ITALY, NORWAY, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, and the UNITED STATES.

Our aim is to keep you informed of the many new and exciting developments in the QL world, as well as providing reviews, rumors, international reports, hints and tips, product sources, and readers comments. We are inaugurating a free **Small Ad Column**, so our readers can sell or trade QL related items. We are also planning **Specials**, and a **Public Domain Library**.

We want your input, so send those reviews, PD software, and comments, share your knowledge with QL users worldwide. Translators are still needed for PD software in French, German, and Italian. Can you help? Thanks again for your support.

The Editorial Staff Newport, RI U.S.A.

BUYER BEWARE ! ! !

It has come to our attention that a North American QL group, or individuals from within the group, are offering the public a "DEAL" on a group hardware buy. From what we've been able to learn, it's no deal, and as a matter of fact the price quoted was \$30.00 higher (at current exchange rates), than the regularly advertised retail price. Furthermore, nothing was mentioned about the liberal trade-in allowances that are available from the vender.

There are many people in the U.S. who have had little opportunity or experience in buying directly from overseas, and therefore may not have the information upon which to make a comparative judgement as to what represents a "real bargain".

There are however, many legitimate group buys. By grouping orders you can, in most instances, receive from 5% to 20% discount depending upon the vender and size of the order. You should also be aware that large orders sent to a single person or group may be subject to Customs Duty.

There is nothing wrong with the group that is organizing the buy, making a small profit for their treasury. What is wrong is leading you to believe you are getting a deal when you are not.



Please don't get us wrong, we're not opposed to group buys and frequently participate in them. A lot of money can be saved using the group buy method, as long as you're aware of possible pitfalls.

When contemplating a group buy, it is important to know if the supplier is extending a discount. If so, how does it effect the selling price? Will the vender drop ship (a combined order goes in, but the supplier ships to the individuals)? Drop shipping can save big money in the case where the total order would be subject to large custom duties and the individual orders would not. In most cases when a custom's duty has been levied, it can be paid at the post office when your package arrives. For orders exceeding \$1200 being brought into the U.S., you are required to engage a licensed Import Broker, further adding to your costs.

Last but not least, know the current exchange rate. Most newspapers carry a Foreign Exchange column in their financial sections. CNN Cable News, broadcasts updates in their business reports, or you can telephone a bank and ask for a quote on their exchange rates (most banks add a small surcharge and will run a few cents higher than the published rate). We hope this information will save you money, make you a smarter buyer, and encourage you to order from venders wherever they may be located.

MICRODRIVE CARTRIDGES

The QL is in it's eighth year, and many users still depend upon the much maligned microdrives. As you know, mdv cartridges have become quite expensive, and hard to get. There are still a few dealers in the U.K. offering used once cartridges, but their numbers are dwindling fast.

ABLEX is producing mdv cartridges again and it seems that microdrives will live on, although new cartridges are selling for around \$5.00 apiece.

This seems to be an ideal product for which to try and arrange a group buy (See the PRODUCT SOURCE column for ABLEX's address and telephone number).

In light of this, we think some tips on microdrives and cartridges may be useful, especially if it means rejuvenating some of those you threw in a drawer as being faulty.

The first thing to determine is: is it the cartridge, or the microdrive unit giving you the problem. If you've got more than one machine, or a friend who has one, try formatting the cartridges in each of the drives a few times. If a cartridge fails to format, or formats poorly across several machines and drives, then you've got a bad cartridge. If the cartridge formats properly in another machine, then you have a drive problem. There are several companies that can help, including the following:

COMPUTER CLASSICS
RR 1, Box 117
Cabool, MO 65689 USA
Tel: 417 469 4571

TF SERVICES
12 Bouverie Place
London W2 1RB UK
Tel: 071 724 9053

MECHANICAL AFFINITY
513 East Main Street
Peru, IN 46970 USA
Tel: 317 473 8031

ALEXANDER COMPUTERS
5A Elms Court, Admaston
Telford, Shropshire TF5 OBGO UK
Tel: 0952 253082

- 1) New cartridges should be formatted 5 to 10 times in succession in order to stretch the tape. Go for the highest number of good sectors you can get, realizing that some sectors may be marginal.
 - 2) Format the cartridge in the drive it will most likely be used in. Banging the cartridges (in their sleeves) down on a solid surface helps the tape inside loosen up.
 - 3) If and when you get the infamous "Format Failed" message, then try:
 - a) formatting in another drive and/or machine, continue to swap between MDV1_ and MDV2_ about five or six times, trying to format each time, the cartridge may come back to life.
 - b) Gently prying the metal clip, which holds the small pad beneath the tape in the cartridge. This has worked for me on more than one occasion. Be extremely careful, as once the clip is out of position it's almost impossible to get it back again.
 - 4) If you suffer from a lot of problems with MDVs, and are not normally unlucky, it might be a problem with the drives themselves
 - a) the speed of the drives might need adjustment, or the roller could be out of position. These types of problems can require professional help (see companies listed above).
 - b) overheating can cause problems as well, it could be as simple as changing a voltage regulator, or replacing your power supply.
 - c) another problem could be the build-up of tape debris on the mdv heads, the same as it does on audio and video tape heads. A Q-tip dipped in a professional type head cleaner should do the trick.
 - d) always ensure no foreign objects (paperclips etc.) have gotten into the drives.
- TIP:** If you have a confirmed bad cartridge, remove the tape from the cartridge, and place the empty cartridge into the drive when not in use. This works as a great dust protector.

As with most things prevention is the key word. Always keep your cartridges in a dust-free environment and away from direct sunlight. Excessive heat, dust, tobacco smoke, coffee, and electromagnetic fields can harm your computer, as well as the cartridges. Buy or make a dust cover for your computer. And finally, cartridges not used frequently should be run every few months to prevent the tape from sticking to itself and keeps the tape loose. Running a DIRectory on them should be sufficient. Most importantly, save yourself some grief and always backup your cartridges.

If you have any hints or tips you've used successfully that were not included in this article, write us, and we'll share them with our readers.

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTER DICTIONARY

TIVERTON, RHODE ISLAND, USA - DICK TAYLOR

The last year or two has seen a tremendous increase in the international exchange of group libraries and Public Domain software. Many of these programs are of commercial quality and make fine additions to any QL User's library. The majority of these programs are written (understandably so) in the author's native language, including documentation and

on-screen prompts. The German, French Spanish, Dutch and Italian libraries alone contain hundreds of excellent programs and utilities.

The major problem we have encountered when attempting to translate the on screen instructions, prompts and documentation has been that foreign language dictionaries are inadequate for the task. In almost all cases the literal translation of the word has nothing to do with how it is used as a computer term. We have made several attempts to have translations made by people fluent in various languages, but again this failed because they were not familiar with computers. Because of this we are convinced that there is a real need for an international dictionary of computer terms to help make this vast treasury of programs more useable by people around the world.

Below is a starter list of 196 terms. If you are able to provide the equivalent terms in Italian, German Spanish Dutch and/or French it would be appreciated. Even if you can only provide a partial list, it would be very helpful. We intend to establish six versions of the dictionary. A separate version of the dictionary will have the terms in the first column listed alphabetically for each of the six languages (English, French, Italian Spanish Dutch and German), with the following five columns listing the equivalent terms in the remaining five languages. Copies of the dictionaries will then be widely distributed.

This list is only intended as a start. If you can add to it, please do.

Abort	Adapter	Address	Algorithm
Animated	Application	Architecture	Archive (Compress)
Arithmetic	Assembler	Asynchronous	Attribute
Background	Backup	Backup Copy	Backup Disk
Backup Power	Bad Sector	Basic	Benchmark
Baud Rate	Binary	Binary Code	Binary File
Bit Map	Block (Data)	Break	Buffer
Bus	Cable	Calculator	Calendar
Cartridge	Catalog	Change	Character
Chip	Circuit	Circuit Board	Clear (Memory)
Click (Mouse)	Clock	Color (Colour)	Column
Command	Commercial	Compatible	Compatibility
Compile	Component	Compression	Compute
Computer	Configure	Connect	Connector
Console	Continue	Copy	Copy Protection
Corruption	Crash	Data	Database
Default	Density	Destination Device	Destination Disk
Device	Digitize	Digitizer	Disk
Diskette	Display	Document	Documentation
Dot Matrix	Draw	Drawing	Drive (Floppydisk)
Driver	Edge Connector	Edit	Editor
End	Enhancement	Enter	Enter Key
Erase	Error	Escape	Expanded Memory
Expansion Slot	Exit	Extension Port	Failure
Fast	Fastcopy	File	Filename
Files	Floppydisk	Font	Function
Function Keys	Graphics	Hardware	Help
Hotkey	Image	Information	Ink
Input	Instructions	Interface	Interrupt
Joystick	Key	Keyboard	Label
Language	Length	Letter Quality	Library
Load	Logic	Machine	Machine Code



Medium (Storage)	Memory	Menu	Microdrive
Mode	Modem	Monitor	Mouse
Multitask	Network	Palette	Parallel
Pin	Pinout	Pointer	Press
Power	Printer	Printer Buffer	Printer Font
Print Queue	Print Spooler	Print To Disk	Processor
Program	Programmer	Programming	Prompt
Protocol	Quit	Ramdisk	Recovery
Relocatable Code	Ribbon Cable	Rom Port	Routine
Save	Screen	Screen Capture	Screen Dum
Screen Saver	Search	Sector	Sector Header
Serial	Serial Port	Sleep (Button)	Software
Software Package	Software Programmer	Software Protection	Software Publisher
Sort	Source Device	Source Disk	Start
Storage Device	String	Terminal	Time
Toolkit	Transmission	Update	Utility
Version	Versions	Window	Word Processor

REVIEW: QL QUICK POSTERS

ADAPTED FROM: QL TECHNICAL REVIEW (C.G.H.SERVICES)

QUICK POSTERS published by Dilwyn Jones Computing, makes text only posters simple and effortlessly, by harnessing the facilities built into many modern printers. It is supplied on both disk and mdv.

You receive the main program together with an update_doc, printer drivers, and demonstration pages. The program will run on an unexpanded QL. A backup facility is also supplied, and should be the first procedure carried out. Dilwyn has included a comprehensive instruction manual. This program was intended to be used with either a laser or 24 pin printer, but some 9 pin printers are also suitable.

The program loads from a normal boot file where you are presented with a screen layout similar to that used by Quill. The top of the screen shows brief instructions together with the title and copyright notice. The bottom part shows details such as page size, text size, font type, italics, and underline settings. Typing in the text is similar to a word processor without the word wrap procedure.

Commands are issued via the F3 and F4 keys with the instructions coming up on the top display as in Quill. The first letter of the command will activate it.

The F3 menu offers the following selections: **B**order, **D**river, **F**iles, **L**oad, **N**ew, **P**rint, **Q**uit, **S**ave, **V**iew, and **W**ipe. The use of most of these are self explanatory, so we will only explain the odd ones.

BORDER: provides a poster border using normal keyboard characters and can be made up of a single character, or a combination of up to eight different characters.

NEW: defines a new page which enables the page size to be determined. I found it useful as it proved difficult to fill a normal A4 (slightly longer than our (8.5" x 11" paper) sized poster when the largest print size is limited to QUAD. For example, a page size of 60 characters across by 40 lines down produced a great looking poster.



VIEW: produces a preview picture of the entire page giving you an idea of the page layout and likely appearance when printed. A facility that is included in most desktop publishing programs.

WIPE: simply clears the page, it does not alter its size.

The more interesting options are produced under the F4 Styles Menu: **Bold**, **Font**, **High/Low**, **Italics**, **Justify**, **Ornament**, **Size**, and **Underline**. These are the commands that select your size, and style of text.

BOLD: gives the option of printing double strike.

FONT: allows a choice of up to eight different fonts provided your printer is capable of printing them.

HIGH/LOW: gives you the option of special print effects of outline, shadow, and a combination of both.

SIZE: gives four different sizes for text, the maximum being quad.

ORNAMENT: this option isn't available on my printer so I can't comment on it.

You compose the actual poster on the screen with the different options outlined above for each individual line. This has the advantage that a poster can be produced with multiple text styles and sizes, but note that the options can only be chosen for a complete line. It's therefore impossible to highlight a word or phrase within a line.

The composition of the poster is easy, and a poster can quickly be assembled, but it's not always possible to envision the final product from the screen display. It's best to print out a draft copy, then simply change your poster to obtain the results you -require. The only option you can't change is the page size.

Having spent some time with the program, I'm impressed. It doesn't produce the quality of a desktop publishing package, but then, it was never intended to. It is a great program, and is excellent value for your money. One expects high-quality software from Dilwyn Jones and as usual you get it with this package. The cost for QL QUICK POSTERS is 10 Pounds Sterling.

AUTHOR: Keith Reader

COMMUNICATING WITH SUPPLIERS

At one time or another, you might find an occasion to write or telephone a supplier. As many QL suppliers are one-person operations, and most if not all, User organizations are manned by volunteers, a few points to remember might be in order.

1) **TELEPHONE:** when calling, please use common courtesy and remember the time-zone differences that may apply. North America has five time-zones. The U.K. is 5 hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time, and most of Western Europe is 6 hours ahead of E.S.T.

2) **WRITING:** when writing a supplier in your own country, include a stamped self-addressed envelope. When writing a supplier in another country, enclose a couple of

I.R.C. s (International Reply Coupons). In most countries these are available from your Post Office.

By following the few simple points above, you can make communicating with suppliers a pleasurable experience and very well make the difference, as to whether you receive a reply or not.

POSTAL RATE INCREASE

GERMANY

Jochen Merz of Germany reports in his latest price list, that the German government has raised the postal rates, as much as 750% on packages leaving Germany.

He comments, that this is one of the methods being used to raise money for Eastern Germany. The rates are unfair, but never-the-less they are in effect.

As a direct result of this increase, Jochen has had to increase his basic postage and packaging rates to 12 DM.

TOOLKIT II TUTORIAL PART 1

ADAPTED FROM.- QL TECHNICAL REVIEW (C.G.H. Services)

TOOLKIT II is most likely, the widest held product ever developed for the QL. It can be found on disk interfaces, on ROM, and a configurable version on disk. It surely is a "must have" product, as it makes life a whole lot easier. As with most good things, there is something lacking, in this case its the documentation. The purpose of this TUTORIAL is to make additions to the current documentation.

As the section numbers are those used in the TOOLKIT II manual, numbering may appear inconsistent when a section has deliberately been left out, this is because it is sufficiently covered in the manual

INTRODUCTION: Tool kit II (hereafter referred to as TKII) is a collection of over 120 additions to SuperBasic, these fall into two categories: those that extend the capabilities of SuperBasic as a programming language, and those that enhance SuperBasic's role as the command language of the QL. The manual supplied with TKII details all of the commands and functions available, therefore rather than explain every feature in detail, these notes are written as additions to the existing documentation.

Tony Tebby divides the facilities of TKII into three categories: the two already described above, and the third being that of development facilities. This latter category consists of just two commands, which nonetheless transform the QL. The manual explanation of these commands in section 3 is fairly complete, however brief notes follow.

3.1 ED - SuperBasic Editor

ED is a SuperBasic window-based editor (you can use any portion of the screen required by setting the size of #2 appropriately or by using another channel, like #3, and using the command ED #3). Note that such a channel should be opened as a console device, not a screen device, rather use OPEN #3, con. This is the case whenever a channel is required to accept input as well as output to the screen. A console device is the combination of a screen window and a keyboard queue.



3.3 Viewing a file

View is used to display a file. It is similar to **TYPE** as used in many other operating systems (MS-DOS)

COMMAND LANGUAGE EXTENSIONS: The QL is an exceptional computer because of its inbuilt software: both the operating system QDOS, and its programming language SUPERBASIC. QDOS even now, has no rival among operating systems found on affordable micro-computers while many of the advanced features of SUPERBASIC have yet to be seen in any other implementation of the language. On a machine like the QL, BASIC isn't just a programming language, but is actually the command language of the computer. Without resorting to machine code, it's possible to run several jobs concurrently, but not possible to alter the priority of these jobs, or to remove them or to see what jobs are currently on the machine or to see what state they are in (active, suspended, or inactive). It's also not possible to see how much free memory is available on the machine without using PEEK. TKII rectifies these and many more deficiencies of SuperBasic.

4 DIRECTORY CONTROL

Directory Control is an area that should be looked at in greater detail. There are two main difficulties when trying to understand this. The first is attitude, being that if something is different from IBM it must be wrong. The second is the complexities of wildcards, as used in QDOS.

The first can be overcome with time, as you use the features of QDOS (TKII should be considered an integral part), and coming to the realization that it's a superior operating system compared with MS-DOS. The second is best overcome by use of examples to illustrate the use of wildcards, and by practice in their use.

4.1 DIRECTORY STRUCTURES

Refer to the TKII manual, and note examples below.

4.2 SETTING DEFAULTS

QDOS provides the user with the facility to set three directory defaults, using the commands: **DATA_USE**, **PROG_USE**, and **DEST_USE**. For an unexpanded machine the defaults when the machine is booted are: **MDV2_**, **MDV1_**, and **SER** respectively. On a machine with floppy disk drives the defaults are: **FLP1_**, **FLP2_** and **SER**.

The **DATA_USE** default is used for most filing system commands such as: **LOAD**, **LRUN**, **MERGE**, **LBYTES**, **SAVE** etc. Thus you could set the default for data as follows: **DATA_USE FLP1_BASIC_**. Suppose the disk in **FLP1_** had the following files on it:

```
basic_mandelbrot_bas
basic_prime_bas
basic_game_bas
pascal_trig_pas
pascal_trig_rel
pascal_trig_bin
pascal_game_pas
pascal_game_rel
pascal_game_bin
letter_qjump_txt
address_qjump_txt
```

After setting the data default as above, a directory listing using **DIR** would look like this:


```
basic_mandelbrot_bas
basic_trig_bas
basic_game_bas
```

While DIR FLP1_ would show the full contents of the disk. If you wished to know about all PASCAL associated files, you would set the default to FLP1_PASCAL_ .If you wished to see only the games related files, you could set the default as follows: DATA_USE FLP1_GAME_ . A DIR then would show the following:

```
basic_game_bas
pascal_game_bas
pascal_game_rel
pascal_game_bin
```

The data default has been set with WILD CARDS. The string making up the default may be broken up into four parts:

- "FLP1_" is the device name
- "_" is a wild card that represents any characters up to the point where the next part of the default matches.
- "GAME" is the portion that follows an underscore (since this is where the proceeding wildcard ends). This might be considered to be the file name.
- "_" this is a second wild card, and could be considered to mean, that any extension (conventionally indicating file type) is valid.

Thus the default is set to FLP1_ followed by any characters up until a match with the next part of the default (in this example `game') by `game' followed by any characters. That is any files of any type, called game on any directory on the disk. The idea of directory, subdirectories, filename and extension, are used as an analogy with other operating systems which many people are familiar. Perhaps it's better to think of these as discrete parts of a filename. Remember, the first part of a full filename is always the device name, and it's a good practice to have the last part (extension) indicate the type (bas for BASIC files pas for PASCAL etc.).

An underscore therefore represents both a delimiter between the parts of a default and wildcards. The general rule being that a single underscore within a default only acts as a delimiter, two underscores within a default represent one delimiter and one wild card. A single underscore at the end of a default may be considered as both a delimiter and a wild card. Thus, in the example, a default of FLP1_GAMES_ would give the same directory listing, Whereas FLP1_GAMES would show no files at all. We haven't supplied a wild card, and there are no file names that start FLP1_GAMES. Note that an underscore is automatically appended to a default if it doesn't already end in one.

If we were to set the default back to FLP1_BASIC_ , we could load the mandelbrot program simply by typing: LOAD MANDELBROT_BAS

It appears that for commands other than DIR, wildcards within defaults don't work. That's to say the name appended to a command such as LOAD is tagged onto the end of a default rather than replacing a wild card. This avoids possible ambiguities. Also commands other than DIR need some part of the file name appended to them. One cannot set the default to FLP1_BASIC_GAMES_BAS and type LOAD. This will result in a `bad parameter errors'.

PROG_USE is used to set the directory for executable code and as such is only used for: EXEC, EXEC_W and the TKII commands EX ,EW, and ET. Thus continuing the example used above, you could set the program default as follows: PROG_USE FLP1_PASCAL,

and then execute one of the programs as follows: EX TRIG_BIN. Notice that the TKII command EX may be used exactly as the standard EXEC but as shall be seen later, can also be used in different ways.

DEST_USE sets the default destination for commands such as COPY and RENAME (TKII). This is by default, set to SER1 so that using COPY with only one parameter will result in a file being printed, if a printer is connected via SER1.

4.3 DIRECTORY NAVIGATION

The commands DDOWN, DUP, and DNEXT provide another method of changing the data default (and the program default if it's the same as the data default). These commands allow the default to be altered relative to the current value as opposed to setting the default in an absolute manner as with DATA_USE (look at commands LINE and LINE_R page 32 of Keywords in the QL User Guide for an analogy). Under an operating system such as MS-DOS with its single default directory, a single command is used for changing the directory both relatively and absolutely.

The command DDOWN allows one to move further down the directory tree. That is, extend the data default. An underscore is automatically attached to the argument appended to DDOWN. Assume the machine has just been booted so that the data default is FLP1_, following the same example used above, if you wished to look at only PASCAL files you could set the data default using the command: DDOWN PASCAL. This is then equivalent to the statement: DATA_USE FLP1_PASCAL. Now if you wanted to see only PASCAL source files, you could type the command: DDOWN_PAS. The underscore is used as a wild card. You wish to see all files with the _PAS extension in the directory PASCAL. The data default is now: FLP1_PASCAL_PAS_.

The command DUP doesn't take any arguments, it moves the data default up one directory level. In this case DUP would set the default back to FLP1_PASCAL.

DNEXT allows you to move to a different default at the same level, if the current default is FLP1_PASCAL_PAS and you used the command: DNEXT REL, the default would become: FLP1_PASCAL_REL_. You could then list the REL files (output from compiler). If you wished to set the default for the BIN files (output from the linker) you couldn't type DNEXT bin. This is because BIN is an extension provided by TKII for using binary numbers, therefore you would have to type: DNEXT `BIN'. This prevents SuperBasic from evaluating the argument, and is true of SuperBasic commands in general, not just those explained here.

4.4 TAKING BEARINGS

One command and three functions are provided to allow you to find out the current defaults: DLIST, DATAD\$, PROG\$, and DEST\$.

DLIST lists the current defaults in the order data, prog and dest. As usual a channel number may be appended if one doesn't wish the output to go to window #1. As with other commands added or modified by TKII, an implicit channel may also be used: DLIST #2, DLIST \FLP1_defaults.

The three functions each return the value of the appropriate directory. For example: PRINT DATA\$, might result in FLP1_PASCAL_BIN being printed to the screen.

END OF PART 1 AUTHOR: Stephen Bedford

PRELIMINARY REVIEW: QDESIGN

DICK TAYLOR

QDesign is a drawing package far superior to any we have seen for the QL. The program, written by Jorg Schiemann is distributed by Jochen Merz Software (see Product Sources). QDesign is provided on disk, requires 512K memory, Toolkit II and a JS or later Rom. One of the most significant differences between QDesign and other drawing packages is that it is the first to use virtual screens and vector fonts. QDesign can address a virtual screen up to 2880 x 2880 pixels providing much higher resolution than the standard 512 x 256 dots. QL, Atari, Professional Publisher, Page Designer 2 and Art+ screens can all be imported into QDesign. QDesign is written to operate under the QJump Window Manager and Pointer Environment and as such supports the QIMI Mouse (not required) as well as joystick and/or keyboard control. The 30 page manual is clean and well written.

On bootup, after a nice title screen you are presented with a black drawing screen surrounded by a red window. Scroll and pan bars run down the right side and along the bottom of the screen. Down the left side of the screen are the tool icons including Text, Square, Circle, Triangle, Eraser, 2 spray guns, 2 water cans, Wavy line, Zigzag line, Arc, Polygon, Radial line and 2, 4 or 8 times Zoom. Across the top of the screen are drop-down menus with far too many options to cover here and I will highlight just a few. SAVE allows you to save part of a screen (CUT), the whole page (PAGE) or the QL screen from the current cursor position (SCREEN). Files can be compressed to conserve disk space. The PRINT option alone has in excess of 8 million combinations including dots per line, number of lines to print, passes per line and intensity of colors. Screen manipulations include INVERT, MIRROR and ROTATE. Parts of a drawing can be cut to, and pasted from a cut buffer. The last operation performed can be undone and the screen mode changed from 8 to 4. You can also choose from a selection of 12 brushes and 50 patterns for freehand, polygon and pattern spray operations.

Included on the disk is a QSnap utility which operates like a camera in that it can save a screen or part of a screen. QSnap is multitasking and could be used to cut text from a Quill document and later paste it into QDesign via the cut buffer.

All-in-all, QDesign is an excellent program that I would highly recommend to anyone needing a drawing package.

PRODUCT SOURCE

Microdrive Cartridges

ABLEX AUDIO VIDEO LTD.
Harcourt, Halesfield 14
Telford, Shropshire TF7 4QR
U.K. Tel: 0952 680131

QDesign

JOCHEN MERZ SOFTWARE
Im Stillen Winkel 12
W-4100 Duisburg 11
Germany Tel: 0203 501 274

Toolkit II

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